

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 3rd January 1885.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
England, France and Russia ...	3	The meeting about the Tenancy Bill at the Town Hall...	18
France in the Eastern Peninsula ...	ib.	The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet and the Sylhet Municipality ...	ib.
The Municipality of Chittagong ...	4	Prasanna Bagdini's case ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin ...	ib.	Construction of local public works ...	ib.
Lord Ripon ...	ib.	Lord Ripon ...	ib.
Welcome to Lord Dufferin ...	ib.	Mohur Gope's case ...	ib.
Native manufactures ...	ib.	Appointment to the Additional Judgeships in the High Court ...	ib.
Krishnadas Babaji in the lunatic asylum ...	ib.	The Pioneer ...	19
Arnakali Debi of Kasimbazar ...	ib.	Mr. Stevens and the members of the South Suburban Rate-payers' Association ...	ib.
India and England ...	5	The Eurasians and the sanction of additional posts of engineers ...	ib.
Neglect of duty on the part of Government...	ib.	Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
Native Judges ...	ib.	A few words to Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
The zemindars and Lord Ripon ...	ib.	A company of wicked men in Tala, Khulnea ...	20
The Calcutta Tramway ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin and the Rent Bill ...	ib.	Sympathy between the English and Indians ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin ...	6	Cruelties in the jails...	21
Cruelties in jails ...	ib.	How cruelties in jails can be prevented ...	ib.
Sympathy with Mr. Croft in his illness ...	ib.	The outstill system ...	22
The Lieutenant-Governor's early departure for Darjeeling ...	ib.	The Anglo-Indian Press ...	ib.
Lord Ripon ...	ib.	The reception of Lord Ripon ...	ib.
The jails of Bengal ...	ib.	The distress in the country ...	ib.
Hitakarini Sabha at Haridevapore ...	7	Mohur Gope's case ...	23
The English and the Natives ...	ib.	Ramjeebun Bagdee's case ...	ib.
Pandit Taraprasanna Vidyaratna ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin and Anglo-Indians ...	ib.
Mr. Anderson ...	ib.	Embezzlement of public money in Alipore ...	25
Mr. Farrer ...	ib.	An Indian Parliament ...	ib.
Famine ...	ib.	Registration of permanent tenures ...	ib.
The Ranaghat-Bhagawangola line ...	ib.	Improvement of Indians ...	26
Lord Dufferin ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin and Anglo-Indians ...	27
The Bhowanipore rape case ...	ib.	Trial by jury ...	ib.
Education in the Raipore thana ...	ib.	Natives as volunteers ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin's duties ...	8	Famine in Burdwan ...	28
If it be real, what does it mean? ...	ib.	Mr. Mackenzie ...	ib.
Advice to Lord Dufferin ...	ib.	The cruelties in the Presidency Jail ...	ib.
Roads near Pandua ...	ib.	Europeans and Natives ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin ...	ib.	Additional appointments in the High Court ...	29
Mr. Trevelyan ...	9	The fracas in the Presidency College ...	ib.
The Jail Commission ...	ib.	The executive and the judicial functions of Magistrates ...	ib.
The English and the Natives ...	ib.	Rack-renting ...	ib.
Oppression of zemindars ...	ib.	Wild boars in Baladabad ...	ib.
Lord Ripon and his reception ...	ib.	Complaints of certain villages in Hooghly ...	ib.
Complaints of Ranaghat ...	ib.	Notification as to the sending of memorials to Government ...	ib.
The Town Hall meeting of the zemindars ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin's first acts ...	30
Lord Dufferin ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin's opinion about the Viceroys of India ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin ...	10	Admission of natives into the Army ...	ib.
The new-fangled dress of natives ...	ib.	Mr. Thompson and knighthood ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin and the Trade's Association ...	ib.	Cruelties in jails ...	ib.
The Indigo Planters' Gazette and Laluram Pande ...	ib.	The Lieutenant-Governor's resolution about mofussil associations ...	ib.
Mohur Gope's case ...	ib.	The ryots in the Midnapore khas mehals ...	ib.
Relief works at Sahebgunge and Bud-Bud ...	ib.	Major Hopkinson's liberal mindedness ...	31
Scarcity at Mantesvara and Cutwa ...	11	Sir Auckland Colvin ...	ib.
Scarcity in Bankoora ...	ib.	Mr. Justice Cunningham ...	ib.
The demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon ...	ib.	Additional posts for the students of the Indian Engineering Colleges ...	ib.
The appointment of Additional Judges to the High Court ...	12	Lord Ripon's farewell speech ...	ib.
Cruelties in the Presidency Jail ...	ib.	Good measures of Lord Ripon ...	ib.
Famine in Bengal ...	ib.	Closing of schools on the occasion of Mussulman religious festivals ...	32
Lord Dufferin and the British Indian Association ...	13	The removal of the office of the School Inspector, Burdwan Division ...	ib.
Distress in Bud-Bud ...	ib.	What has the Ilbert Bill done for India? ...	ib.
Crop reports ...	ib.	The Pioneer on the Native Press ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin and the Indian Association ...	ib.	Election of Chairman in Burdwan ...	ib.
New Judgeships in the High Court ...	ib.	Marching of soldiers ...	ib.
Kristodas Babaji ...	14	Maharani Swarnamayi vindicated ...	33
Mohur Gope's case ...	ib.	The raiyats at the khas mehals ...	ib.
Ramjibun Bagdi's case ...	ib.	The Calcutta South-Eastern State Railway ...	ib.
Cruelties in the Presidency Jail ...	15	Municipal elections ...	ib.
Political existence ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
Thefts in Salkea ...	ib.	The dress question ...	34
The new appointments in the High Court ...	ib.	The dress question ...	ib.
Lord Ripon at Bombay ...	16	The reform of the legislative councils ...	ib.
The Englishman and Lord Ripon ...	ib.		
Lord Dufferin and the Trade's Association...	ib.		
The elections in the Naraingunge Municipality ...	ib.		
Appointment to the Additional Judgeships in the High Court ...	ib.		
The strength of public opinion in India ...	17		
The claims of Indians upon England ...	ib.		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	700	21st December 1884.
2	"Tripurá Vártávana"	Comillah ...	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta ...	.....
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto ...	700	29th ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	26th ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	12,000	27th ditto.
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna ...	.....
9	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrisal ...	450	
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	625	
11	"Pardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	30th ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca ...	756	
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	29th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	425	28th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	800	26th ditto.
16	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly ...	500	27th ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta ...	.....
18	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	24th ditto.
19	"Játiya Suhrid"	Calcutta ...	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore ...	500	
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	437	24th ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
23	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta ...	850	29th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	440	28th ditto.
25	"Prájá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	900	26th ditto.
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong ...	600	
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	26th ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah ...	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakinia, Rungpore ...	220	25th ditto.
30	"Sádharani"	Calcutta ...	500	28th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	24th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	29th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	27th ditto.
34	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	315	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta ...	.....
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs	1,000	29th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samachar"	Calcutta ...	3,000	20th and 27th December 1884.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	30th ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta ...	450	[1885.
41	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto ...	225	24th to 31st Dec. 1884, & 1st to 3rd Jan.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	24th to 31st December 1884.
43	"Samachar Chandrika"	Ditto ...	625	23rd & 26th to 29th ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	520	[3rd Jan. 1885.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto ...	1,000	23rd & 29th to 31st Dec 1884, & 1st to 25th to 31st Dec. 1884, & 1st to 3rd Jan. [1885.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	27th December 1884, & 1st Jan. 1885
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
48	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	29th December 1884.
49	"Sár Sudhāndhi"	Ditto ...	500	27th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	300	
51	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jām-Jahān-Dumá"	Calcutta ...	250	26th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhar"	Calcutta ...	100	
54	"Sharat-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilasini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
57	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack ...	250	
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	200	
60	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Ditto ...	116	
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	
62	"Taraka"	Ditto ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Kshatriya Patrika"	Patna ...	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
64	"Chumparan Intakari"	Bettia ...	.....

POLITICAL.

The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 29th. December, says that Russia and France are advancing on two sides of India. It is not easy to determine the future of India.

CHÁRU VÁRTA,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

The writer does not know whether France has forgotten all about her expulsion from India by England. Russia has not tasted the sweetness of empire in India, but she has heard of how sweet it is. Indians have now learnt to make agitation. They have also learnt the value of unity. England will have nothing to fear from the French or Russians if Lord Dufferin follows the noble policy proclaimed by Lord Ripon in his farewell speech in Bombay, and instead of building forts of stone, establishes strong bulwarks of attachment in the hearts of Indians.

2. The *Navavibhákár*, of the 29th December, says that England has deprived France of her Indian Empire and of Canada. France cannot forget this easily. One should not therefore be surprised if France still cherished a desire of revenge. France was avenged upon England for the loss of Canada by the assistance she rendered the Americans in obtaining independence. But the loss of India is not yet out of her mind. France is extending her dominion in the Eastern Peninsula. She has occupied Cambodia and Tonquin. All this has alarmed the English. France is also about to injure England's commerce with China, Japan and Australia, to which countries England yearly exports goods worth 40 to 50 crores of rupees. France is trying to engage in trade with those countries. England cannot remain at ease after this. English statesmen and writers are inciting their countrymen. Sir Rutherford Alcock has tried to increase the hostility of the English towards the French by dwelling upon the hostile intentions of France in his article in the December number of the *Contemporary Review*. Sir Rutherford, who is an advocate of prestige, desires that England should immediately drive France out of the Eastern Peninsula. Lord Dufferin has come to keep a watchful eye both on the Eastern and the Western frontier. For this reason the advocates of prestige in this country expect that there will soon be a war with France. The writer does not believe that Lord Dufferin will fulfil the expectations of these advocates of prestige. He is aware of the strength of the English. France will never attempt to occupy British Burmah. She may try to exercise her influence over Siam, but that will depend upon the willingness or unwillingness of the King of Siam. The situation in Siam is now similar to that in Afghanistan. To quarrel with France about Siam will not be a farsighted policy. The English Government will act wisely if it keeps Burmah and Siam independent, and remains on friendly terms with these countries. England should treat both Russia and France like sisters. France, even if she be at heart hostile to England, will not avow her hostility, inasmuch as she knows the strength of England. France can also understand that England will fear no one if she is supported by Indians. When French statesmen like Lemoine are saying that in extending dominion in savage countries, England and France should treat each other like sisters, and not like co-wives, why should not England assent to this view of the matter? The Editor says that England will be placed in a very perilous situation if she engages in war with Russia and France.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

3. The *Sansodhini*, of the 21st December, is glad to say that at the first meeting of the new Commissioners of the Chittagong Municipality, it has been resolved to collect subscriptions to preserve the memory of Dr. Sanders, the late Vice-Chairman, who did so much for the welfare of the town.

SANSODHINI,
Dec. 21st, 1884.

SANSODHINI,
Dec. 21st, 1884.

4. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has been sent to this country to watch the movements of Russia in Central Asia. His principal work at present is to endeavour to come to terms with Russia by demarcating the boundaries of the Afghan kingdom. Lord Dufferin has by his residence in Russia become an expert in statesmanship. It is possibly his intention to establish tranquillity in India, which has been somewhat agitated by the controversies on the Ilbert Bill and the Rent Bill. His speech at Bombay has inspired the writer with hope.

Lord Dufferin.

SANSODHINI.

5. The same paper says that Lord Ripon assumed the reins of Government in this country after a prayer to God, and throughout his administration he displayed uncommon patience, fortitude and disinterestedness. Every race and every sect inhabiting India shout with joy, "Lord Ripon ki jai."

Lord Ripon.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 23rd, 1884.

6. The *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 23rd December, says that it will not say anything about the Civilians, but it will beseech Lord Dufferin to form his opinion of the Civilians by examining their work. If he likes, he can know in a short time how many Sharps and Mosleys there are in India, and how much mischief they do. The writer brings to the notice of the new Viceroy the hardship caused by the Arms Act, and asks his contemporaries to join him in the representation.

Welcome to Lord Dufferin.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

7. The same paper says that the native manufactures have been ruined under the British Government. Lord Ripon indeed has done something for native manufactures, but the natives have grown very fond of things imported from England.

Native manufactures.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1884.

8. The *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 24th December, says that it was very sorry to hear that Krishnadas Babaji had been put into the lunatic asylum. The Babaji is a holy man, and not a lunatic. The writer is therefore glad to notice that the Babaji has been released. The poor man was put to unnecessary trouble.

Krishnadas Babaji in the lunatic asylum.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA.

9. The same paper publishes a letter from a correspondent, in which the writer bitterly complains of the leaning shewn by judicial officers towards the poor and against the rich. Arnakali Debi of Kasimbazar purchased certain property at Bhola in Beerbhoom. Haridas, a small patnidar, claimed a part of the estate, and the judicial officers all decided in his favour and against her. But Haridas was a clever man; he knew that truth must at last prevail, and so he begged Arnakali Debi to give the estate in farm to him. The writer asks the public to judge who was the aggressor in this quarrel. The judicial officers all decided in Haridas's favour, but still he accepted the ijara. Does anybody ever consent to take his own property in ijara from another? The Editor repeats the remarks of the correspondent and condemns the conduct of the judicial officers for their prejudice in favour of Haridas.

Arnakali Debi of Kasimbazar.

HINDU RANJIKI,
Dec. 25th, 1884.

10. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 24th December, says that many Englishmen are of opinion that the possession of India is not profitable to England. The writer considers them to be mistaken. Formerly the Princes of India were possessed of enormous wealth, which have all passed into the hands of the English. England sends hundreds of her children to serve in India who monopolize all the high offices in this country. The natives get only clerkships. But of late Government has shown so much favour to the Eurasians that it is doubtful whether natives will get even clerkships in the

India and England.

future. Two hundred and fifty millions of Indian population purchase the manufactures of England. They depend upon England for everything except their rice and water.

11. The same paper says that for various reasons the Government of India cannot do its duty properly. The neglect of duty on the part of Government.

into debt. The Public Works Department and the Military Department are great sources of waste. If Government spends 75 per cent. of its income and keeps 25 per cent. in hand, it can pay up its debts and lay by a reserve. But Government never does that. It spends all it gets. It keeps a very large number of Europeans on a very high salary. If natives are more largely employed in high posts the cost of administration will become less, affairs of Government will be better managed, and justice will be done to the natives. All well-meaning Englishmen are for the employment of natives. If they are largely employed the people will become more loyal and Government will become less burdened with debt.

12. The same paper says that, during the Ilbert Bill agitation, the English held that the Native Judges would not be able to impartially administer justice to Europeans. But the writer is glad to notice that both Europeans and natives of Beerbhoom expressed their regret at the transfer of Baboo B. L. Gupta from that district.

13. The same paper does not understand why the British Indian Association was so unwilling at first to give an address to Lord Ripon. Lord Ripon gave them long time for deliberation on the subject of the Tenancy Bill. He allowed them to send their own representative to the Imperial Legislative Council, and appointed the Maharajah of Durbhanga, the premier zemindar of Bengal, to that Council.

14. The *Samvad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 24th December, complains of the irregularities of the Tramway Company. The Company promises to start cars at the interval of five minutes; but people have sometimes to wait for half an hour and sometimes an hour. If a clerk fails to catch a car, he is put to great inconvenience. The tramways are supported principally by the clerks in the offices. The Company should try to remove their inconveniences.

15. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th December, says that it is rumoured that the British Indian Association is displeased at not having received such a reply from Lord Dufferin as they hoped for. The writer believes that the zemindars would have been mightily glad if the new Viceroy had said that the Rent Bill would be withdrawn. But the writer sees that there is no probability of the withdrawal of that Bill. However great the hostility the zemindars may show towards Lord Ripon by condemning his administration in their organ the *Hindu Patriot*, and by not joining the movement for his reception. Lord Dufferin will not withdraw the Rent Bill.

16. The same paper hopes that Lord Dufferin will prove by his action that he is a worthy successor of Lord Ripon. The gradual indication of his policy by Lord Dufferin has awakened the hope in the writer's mind that the measures introduced by His Excellency's predecessor will bear fruit under his administration. Lord Dufferin is not the man to be deluded by flattery. The Viceroy who thinks the interests of England and those of India are one and the same, is surely deserving of the thanks of Indians. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will not consider India as

HINDU RANJIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1884.

HINDU RANJIKA.

HINDU RANJIKA.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Dec. 24th, 1884.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 24th, 1884.

SAHACHAR.

a conquered country, but will consider it as much a part of the British Empire as the English colonies, and that he will try to confer upon Indians the privileges enjoyed by the English colonists. If he does so, he will earn eternal glory by strengthening a nation whom his predecessor has revived.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 24th, 1884.

17. The same paper says that it has for a long time past pointed out that prisoners are unnecessarily treated with cruelty. This cruelty is due to the head as well as to the heart of the Jail Superintendents. The writer is glad that the Lieutenant-Governor is gradually appreciating public opinion and learning to respect newspapers. He has appointed the Commission for enquiring about cruelties in the Presidency Jail at the advice of newspapers. The writer objects to the Commission's enquiring about the cruelties in the jail secretly. The members of the Commission enjoy the confidence of the people. The Jail Superintendent, Mr. Beadon, and the Jail Doctor, Mr. Harris, have been examined by the Commission. The evidence of Bason, Rebeiro, Francis and Williams about cruelties in the jail, which have been published in the *Statesman*, make one's blood boil within one's veins. It is strange that prisoners are so cruelly treated in the jail of the metropolis of India. Those officers who have cast this deep stain upon Government should be adequately punished. The writer recommends that enquiries should be made about cruelties in all the jails of Bengal.

SAHACHAR.

18. The same paper is sorry that Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, is seriously ill, and hopes that a sea voyage will do him good. Sympathy with Mr. Croft in his illness.

SAHACHAR.

19. The same paper on the ground of the distress in the province objects to the contemplated early departure of the Lieutenant-Governor for Darjeeling. The Lieutenant-Governor's early departure for Darjeeling.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Dec. 25th, 1884.

20. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 25th December, says that the people of India will never forget the god-like Lord Ripon. The English have conquered India for a century and a half, but no Governor ever before showed such sympathy with the people. Lord Ripon.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

21. The same paper says that the jails of Bengal are the veritable dens of Death. It is known to everyone how prisoners are brutally treated in these jails. When a man is once put into a jail, his return from it becomes extremely doubtful. Flogging is very common in the jails. The prisoners are sometimes mercilessly flogged. The writer is astonished to hear of the cruelties practised by Mr. Beadon in the Presidency Jail. The writer hears that the Superintendent of the Mymensing Jail too is as cruel as Mr. Beadon, but that he is very shrewd. He sends away moribund prisoners to other jails. The writer thanks Sir Rivers Thompson for appointing a Commission to enquire into the matter of the cruelties practised in the Presidency Jail, and asks His Honor to institute a similar enquiry for the whole province. The jails of Bengal.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

22. A correspondent of the same paper says that a Sabha, named Hitakarini Sabha, has been established at Haridevapore in Rungpore through the exertions of Baboo Sudarshana Chundra Banerji. It has resolved to petition the district authorities on the subject of the repairs of certain roads. The road which runs towards the east from Pan Bazar has not been repaired for eight or nine years. The road which runs towards the south from the same place is in a state of good repairs; but a culvert on the road has given way, causing incalculable inconvenience to the people. The road running towards the north from Pan Bazar requires repairs, and the road towards the west should be repaired, straightened and provided with culverts. A Hitakarini Sabha at Haridevapore.

PRABHATI,
Dec. 26th, 1894.

23. The *Prabhāti*, of the 26th December, says that everywhere Europeans are honoured and the natives treated with disrespect. The railway passengers feel this difference the more keenly. If a European gentleman makes his appearance when a native is about to have his luggage weighed, the European will be earlier attended to. The native merchants, who principally support the railways, often complain that their business is not properly attended to. The authorities attend to the business of Europeans, and think that by attending on natives they simply lay them under an obligation.

The English and the natives.

24. The *Education Gazette*, of the 26th December, says that the students of Pandit Taraprasanna Vidyaratna of Bhatpara distinguished themselves greatly in the Sanskrit titles examination. If he is appointed a Professor in the Sanskrit College he will do very well.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Dec. 26th, 1894.

Pandit Taraprasanna Vidyaratna.

25. The *Pratīkar*, of the 26th December, says that Mr. Anderson, the new Magistrate of Moorshedabad, is an able man. He is likely to please the people. The writer says that the people will be greatly indebted to him if he can relieve those who are suffering from the effects of the present scarcity.

PRATIKAR,
Dec. 26th, 1894.

Mr. Anderson.

26. The same paper says that Mr. Farrer, the Joint-Magistrate of Moorshedabad, who was in charge of the district until lately, is a very hardworking and cool-headed officer.

PRATIKAR.

Mr. Farrer.

27. The same paper says that tens of thousands of men are suffering greatly for want of food. Under such circumstances silence is impossible; so the writer beseeches Government to do something for the relief of the sufferers, otherwise very unhappy results will ensue. The sufferers are the countrymen of the writer, and he therefore importunes Government to do something for them.

PRATIKAR.

Famine.

28. The same paper says that it was in an evil moment that the question of the Ranaghat-Bhagwangola line was mooted. It was well nigh taken in hand at one time, but the commencement of the Kabul war put a stop to it. Again His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor wanted to employ the famine-stricken people on this line, but the India Government did not sanction the proposal. The writer thinks that the work of the line should at once be taken in hand.

PRATIKAR.

The Ranaghat-Bhagwangola line.

29. The same paper says that the words that recently fell from Lord Dufferin show that he is worthy to succeed Lord Ripon in the Viceroyalty of India; but if he can prove by acts that he is a worthy successor of the late Viceroy, the people will honour him in a way as no man was ever honoured before.

PRATIKAR.

Lord Dufferin.

30. The same paper is surprised to learn that the Magistrate of the district, desirous of committing Ramjiban to jail for bringing a false charge, ordered him to prove the truth of his allegations. Ramjiban brought a suit. No evidence was taken and the suit was dismissed. The Magistrate gave him no opportunity of proving the guilt of the European accused, and tried to send him to jail for bringing a false charge. People have never heard of nor have seen such justice as this. It is only in India that such conduct in a judicial officer is possible. It is surprising that those who trample justice under foot at every step should be termed the "incarnations of justice."

PRATIKAR.

The Bhowanipore rape case.

31. A correspondent of the same paper says that, since the transfer of the Rypore thana to the district of Bankura, education has made great progress in

PRATIKAR.

Education in the Rypore thana.

that thana. Almost every village can now boast of a school. The Deputy Inspector and the Sub-Inspector of the place have done very good work.

PRAJABANDHU.
Dec. 26th, 1884.

32. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 26th December, says that Lord Dufferin has assumed the reins of Government at a time when the entire population of India is moved by a deep sense of loyalty. At the eastern and northern boundaries of India, the French and the Russians are gathering strength. Their movements are to be watched. It is not certain whether friendship for Lord Dufferin will make the Russians quiet. The English and the Russians have united for the demarcation of the boundary of the Afghan kingdom; but the Russians are very dilatory. There is no knowing whether their delay is intentional; but it is already rumoured that the English and the Russian officers do not agree.

Famine has made its appearance in Bengal and so the work of the Public Works Department is to be extended.

It will not be an easy task for Lord Dufferin to reconcile the conflicting interests of the different parties in this country. He has his advisers, his Council and the press. The writer belongs to a foreign Government; but he thinks that His Lordship should therefore take the statements made by a foreign paper into his favourable consideration.

PRAJABANDHU.

33. The same paper approves of the tone of the article headed, "If it be real, what does it mean?" published in the *Pioneer* newspaper. The very publication of such an article does immense good to the country. The *Pioneer* is read by all Englishmen in high position. They will certainly read the article, and are likely to profit by its perusal.

PRAJABANDHU.

34. The same paper publishes what professes to be a letter from an old Anglo-Indian to Lord Dufferin. He advises His Lordship to try to make the Anglo-Indians happy, because their number is the smallest of the different races inhabiting India. The Hindus are liars, because the histories of Mill and Macaulay denounce them as such. If a native has the good fortune to be killed by an Englishman, the envious educated natives abuse the poor Englishman. They should not be believed on any account. His Lordship should always take the advice of the *Englishman* newspaper. The natives will bother His Lordship for the privilege of bearing arms; but they should not be allowed it, for the native editors are trying to make a revolution by the help of their steel pens. Under such circumstances they should on no account be allowed to use arms.

The people of India are very rich, for Sir Rivers Thompson from his seat in Belvedere says that the increase of drunkenness shows the growing prosperity of the country. It would be well therefore to levy a tax upon them. If they have no money they will be powerless. They give trouble to meek Christians, and so they should be ruined. The outstills were established with this purpose, but they failed in attaining that object, and so His Lordship should try some other means to gain that object.

PRAJABANDHU.

35. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains that the road leading from Pandua to Dum-Dum and other villages is in a very wretched condition, and the bridge on the Banka has given way.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Dec. 27th, 1884.

36. The *Gramvartá Prakáshiká*, of the 27th December, says that the reply of Lord Dufferin to the address of the Municipality of Calcutta has reassured the public. The writer is convinced that Lord Dufferin will not injure the country.

37. The same paper does not approve of the appointment of Mr. Trevelyan as an Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court, but is satisfied at the appointment of Mr. Beverley and of Baboo Chandra Madhab Ghosh.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Dec. 27th, 1884.

38. The same paper thanks Sir Rivers Thompson for his endeavours to remedy the grievances of the inmates of the Presidency Jail.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

39. The same paper says that even wild beasts refuse to submit to brutal force, and the human mind can never be conquered by it. The proud Romans could never keep the slaves down with their utmost endeavours. The same is true for all countries. The words which fell from Sir Charles Metcalfe while declaring the liberty of the press can never be forgotten. The expressions were indeed sweet. If the rulers govern India with a view to do good to India they will be welcomed as friends. The universal sorrow of the people at the departure of Lord Ripon has given birth to new ideas in the minds of many.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,

40. The same paper says that the rent collectors employed by the zemindars get as a rule from 3 to 5 rupees a month, but they have to pay Rs. 100 for obtaining one of these appointments. They have to pay Rs. 120 every year as presents and otherwise to the zemindar and the officers of his sudder kachari, and Rs. 100 for the performance of various ceremonies either by the zemindar or by his different officers.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

41. The same paper says that because Lord Ripon was just and sympathising, he was honoured with a reception of unprecedented enthusiasm. The Anglo-Indians and Europeans should learn from this that the natives are grateful to those who treat them justly and do good to them.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

42. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that thefts have become very frequent in Ranaghat. The roads are so bad that no one can think that there is a municipality at Ranaghat.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

43. The *Sulabh Samāchār*, of the 27th December, says that, according to the Town Hall meeting of the zemindars, the relation between the zemindars and the ryots is not of the happiest kind. They are both oppressed by the imposition of various taxes. If this is true, why should not the new law be passed that will bring the suffering of both these classes to an end? The writer thinks that the relation between zemindar and ryot should be determined once for all. The Bill should be passed after due deliberation, and after hearing the arguments on both sides.

SULABH SAMACHAR
Dec. 27th, 1884.

44. The same paper addressing Lord Dufferin says that, if he wants to govern India with the sword, by stern laws, or by poetry, he will not succeed in gaining the affection of the people. There is one way for that, that is by showing sympathy with them. If he feels for the millions who are suffering from the effects of malaria and scarcity, if he feels for the railway passengers who suffer all sorts of inconvenience although the railways are constructed with their money, if he feels for the poor clerks in the offices, if he feels for those who are oppressed either by the zemindars or by the police, and who are ill-treated by Europeans, if he feels for those who die on account of excessive drinking, the people will invoke the blessing of the Almighty upon him.

SULABH SAMACHAR.

BANGABASI
Dec. 27th, 1884.

45. The *Bangabasi*, of the 27th December, says that Lord Dufferin has not given any definite reply to the various points touched in the address presented to him by the Indian Association. He has expressed his willingness to support the Self-Government policy. All his utterances show that he is favourably disposed towards Self-Government. His Excellency expressed his desire to gain the confidence and the good-will of the people of India. The writer hopes that His Excellency will succeed in attaining this end.

BANGABASI.

46. The same paper is glad to notice that, after the work of the deputation was over, His Excellency expressed his surprise that some of the members of the deputation wore European dresses, while their national dress was very good. The writer says that the native gentlemen who have returned from England are deaf to the remonstrances of their countrymen as regards their dress, and hopes that the remarks of the Viceroy will bring them to their senses. They should know that their dress is gradually making them people of a different caste.

BANGABASI.

47. The same paper notices that in reply to the address presented by the Trades' Association, His Excellency the Governor-General has said that under his administration the revenue, manufactures and commerce will be duly protected, and that the prosperity of India can bring nothing but advantage to the empire. The writer approves of these sentiments of Lord Dufferin and hopes that his five years' administration will prove really beneficial to India.

BANGABASI.

48. The acquittal of Laluram Pande, says the same paper, has incensed a certain section of the English community. The *Indigo Planter's Gazette* and Laluram Pande. *Indigo Planter's Gazette* says that the Defence Association should lose no time to interfere in this case. The writer says that if Englishmen should set an agitation on foot in every case in which a European is accused, the natives should try to obtain justice in such cases, and to appoint men to agitate in these cases, otherwise oppression and anarchy will reign supreme in this country.

BANGABASI.

49. The same paper hears that Mohur Gope appealed to the Judge of Purneah against the decision of the Magistrate. He had not the means to apply to the High Court for a transfer ; but the Judge of Purneah has upheld the sentence of the Magistrate. The Judge and the Magistrate live in the same house.

BANGABASI.

50. The same paper says that arrangements have been made for granting relief to the people suffering from the effects of the scarcity in the thanas of Sahebgunge and Budbud. Two Deputy Magistrates have been placed in charge of the relief works. The area of distress, the Budbud thana, extends over 80 square miles. Five places have been appointed for the free distribution of food. To four of these Brahmin cooks have been appointed. In Budbud very low castes only resort to these places, and their rice is cooked by men of their own caste. In every one of these places a respectable man of the village is made the honorary superintendent. In these five places of distribution about a thousand men get their meals at a cost of Rs. 200 per week. Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,500 only. The Famine Relief Committee of Burdwan also sends its contributions to the Deputy Magistrates in charge of these distributions. The Committee relieves only those who feel it degrading to resort to the places of distribution, even though they be in the utmost want. It is certain that a month or two hence the sufferings of the people at Budbud will be greater, and

Government will have to continue and even to extend its relief works, and if the *aus* crop fails, it will have to continue these works for a much longer period than eight months.

51. The same paper says that relief works have become urgently necessary in the Mantesvara and Cutwa thanas. The sufferings of the middle class men are greater than those of the lower class, and if Government does not like to distribute rice, it should advance money to the former as tuccavi. The mere opening of places for the free distribution of food will not do.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 27th, 1884.

52. The same paper has the following:—We cannot as yet fully describe the condition of Bankura, because our correspondent deputed to report on the scarcity has not yet been able to visit the places in Bankura which are affected by the scarcity. This time we have received a letter from Bankura. The description contained in that letter is really terrible. The writer of the letter says—"Within this short time about 15 men have breathed their last for want of food in the village of And alone within the Bissenpur chowki of the district of Bankura." We cannot say how far the writer's statement is correct. Therefore we subjoin a list of the persons who have died. We request the Magistrate of Bankura to carefully enquire into the cause of the death of these persons. The names of these persons are—Becharám Huhár, Sridhar De Teli, Binode Káyastha, Shashi Sheikh, Jadu Bene, Kamini Telini, Tara Tanti, Kshánta, Haladhar (cultivator), Krishna Tamuli, Kunja Chhutar, Bidur Teli, Bhikhu Teli, Radhika Telini, and Dwarik Málákar.

BANGABASI.

53. The same paper says that the whole country, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, is anxious to show their loyalty and feeling of devotion to Lord Ripon. The great power of loyalty makes itself felt all over the country. The wicked stand aghast before it and own its superiority. The Indian society has shown signs of life which are amazing. Is there nothing to learn from these formerly unheard of demonstrations? Is all this so unreal? The people of India have been subject to foreigners for a long time. They lost their independence on the day they were defeated by the wily Mahomedan on the Drishadvati. But a change has come over the spirit of the people. The dry bones seem to be instinct with life. A cool rivulet seems to have sprung up in the desert. Who has ever seen Calcutta, Madras and Bombay join heartily in the same festivity? Such signs of life have been seen only in the administration of Lord Ripon. People have come to learn from the history of this reign that moral force is stronger than physical force. Those that want to govern India with the sword are mistaken. They do not understand the fundamental principle of government. History bears evidence that India was not conquered by the sword, but that it was conquered with the assistance of the natives, and so if the English want to govern the natives with brute force they will get annoyed with the English. Lord Ripon understood this, and he endeavoured to gain the esteem and confidence of the people. These demonstrations could never have taken place if His Lordship had not respected the rights of the people. The writer then addresses the Anglo-Indians in the following words:—"Demoniac Englishmen! worshippers of brute force! Learn good policy from this. Prove that you possess true humanity by restraining despotic propensities. India is not yours. You are not come here to ruin her. India belongs to the Indians. Lord Ripon with the heart of a god has by the greatness of his soul done that which lakhs of bayonets have failed to do." The writer thus concludes the article: "The awakening of the people of India is real. It will not be washed away

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 27th, 1884.

by the torrent of time. It will not be drowned in oblivion. It will remain written in golden letters in the sacred pages of history."

54. The same paper says that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the appointment of three additional Judges to remove the block of work in the High Court of Calcutta. Lord Dufferin is to make the appointments. The writer is of opinion that these Judges should be selected from among the members of the Subordinate Judicial Service. In the majority of cases in the High Court the parties are natives, and so the appointment of Natives Judges would facilitate business. Especially from the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation the people have lost their confidence in the European Judges of that Court. The *Englishman* newspaper says that Mr. Beverley, Mr. Trevelyan and Baboo Chandra Madhub Ghosh are to be made Judges. From the time of the quarrel between Mr. Cotton and Mr. Beverley on the Sanitary Committee, Mr. Beverley has become very unpopular, and his appointment to one of these additional judgeships is looked upon with alarm. The writer says that Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Browne, and Mr. Garrett are senior to Mr. Beverley, and they have served long as District Judges with credit. Why are the claims of these gentlemen overlooked? Is it because Mr. Beverley always supports the Lieutenant-Governor and the Judges of the High Court? The writer does not also approve of the nomination of Mr. Trevelyan. There are abler and senior Barristers-at-Law from whom a much better choice can be made. The Charter which established the High Court laid down that one-third of the number of Judges is to be civilians, one-third barristers, the remaining one-third being recruited from other classes. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will select these additional Judges from among the pleaders of the High Court and the officers of the Subordinate Judicial Service.

BANGABASI.

55. The same paper says that Mr. Beadon, the son of Sir Cecil Beadon, who was formerly the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail. He has invented a new kind of handcuffs for torturing prisoners. He also tortures the prisoners entrusted to his care in various other ways. They are obliged to work for 21 or 22 hours. A Commission has been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for enquiring into the matter of the cruelties practised in the Presidency Jail. The public knows nothing of the proceedings of the Commission; but the few facts that have become known show that these cruelties are of a terrible nature. The writer hopes that efforts should be made to set an enquiry on foot as to the working of the entire Jail Department. When such cruelties as those in the Presidency Jail can be practised in Calcutta, the state of things must be much worse in the mofussil.

BANGABASI.

56. The special famine correspondent of the same paper, Baboo Kishna Chandra Bandyopadhyaya, says that, in the village of Kherul in the Shahebganj thana of the district of Burdwan, there are 400 families with a population of 1,000 souls. In good years 1,500 bighas of land are cultivated; but this year only four to five hundred bighas are under tillage, and the produce is expected to be six annas only. The mahajans have no grains to advance. There are eight families who have stores sufficient to last for the whole year, and six who have enough for six months. Half the people can with difficulty maintain themselves for a month, and the other half are in extreme want already. There are only two tanks from which drinking water can be obtained, one of which is likely to dry up. The writer learns from credible sources that one Makhan Kotal has died for want of food. There are fifty helpless women in respectable families who are already in want; among the

higher classes there are 300 men who have often to go without food. They applied to the Collector of Burdwan for relief, but have received no reply; they have made a second application.

Out of 500 bighas of arable land in the village of Kharampore in the thana of Mantesvara, only 80 bighas have been cultivated. The produce is expected to be three annas. Out of 700 bighas of arable land in Baooi, only 80 bighas have been cultivated, and the yield is expected to be four annas. There are four tanks in these two villages, two of which have already dried up, the other two will also be dried up in a short time. People have already begun to fast in these villages. There are about 350 souls living in them, but from the next month about 300 of them will be in the utmost want. Baboo Harinath Rai of Kharampore is quite willing to excavate a tank if Government advances him money without interest. This will give work to a number of the people. Many will be glad to receive tuccavi advances.

In the village of Tulla, in the vicinity of the above villages, people lived on the palm fruit in the month of August. They are in great want in this village.

57. The *Sanjivani*, of the 27th December, remarks that it appears from Lord Dufferin's reply to that portion of the address presented to him by the British Indian Association, which referred to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, that the measure will not be withdrawn. The zemindars were making great preparations for arresting the progress of the Bill, but all their efforts have proved futile.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 27th, 1884.

58. The same paper is informed that the inhabitants of many places in the Buddud thana are suffering greatly from scarcity. In February the scarcity will very likely lead to actual famine, and there will be many deaths from starvation. It will not be then possible to save the sufferers alive. Government is indeed now granting relief, but it is not making any provisions for the future. It is to be hoped that the Indian Association will agitate about the matter.

SANJIVANI.

59. The same paper asks, why is not Government publishing further reports of local officers regarding the state of the crops in Burdwan, Ramporehat, and Nulhati?

SANJIVANI

60. The same paper remarks that, though in its address to Lord Dufferin the Indian Association dwelt upon a variety of topics, His Excellency in his reply referred to only one of them, namely, the question of self-government, for the furtherance of which he expressed his willingness to put forth efforts. The suggestions made by the Association are all very important, and Lord Dufferin will not be able to win popularity if he does not give them effect.

SANJIVANI.

61. The same paper says that three new Judges will shortly be appointed to the Calcutta High Court, and that it is rumoured that the pleader Baboo Chunder Madhub Ghose, the barrister-at-law Mr. Trevelyan, and the Civilian Mr. Beverley will be given the appointments. The appointment of Baboo Chunder Madhub, who is a well known and respectable pleader, to one of the Judgeships will give general satisfaction; but it is not clear what claim Messrs. Beverley and Trevelyan possess to the posts in question. Mr. Trevelyan is but a junior barrister, and there are many members of the Bar who are superior to him in learning, intelligence, and status. Among the Civilians also there are men who are abler and older than Mr. Beverley. Mr. Beveridge, for instance, is an exceedingly popular official, whilst in learning, intelligence, and judicial ability he is not by any means inferior to Mr.

SANJIVANI.

Beverley. Government should know that the appointment of Messrs. Beverley and Trevelyan to the new Judgeships will cause dissatisfaction to the people of Bengal.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 27th, 1884.

62. The same paper asks the following questions in connection with what it considers the improper detention of Kristodas Babaji, a mendicant, in the Berhampore Lunatic Asylum, under the orders of Mr. Rattray, the Deputy Magistrate, before whom he was charged with having eaten the flesh of a dead body:—(1) Why does the Babaji, who is a Vaisnab, eat flesh? (2) If Kristodas can be convicted on a charge of dishonouring a dead body or of giving offence to others, why does not the Deputy Magistrate punish him? (3) Is it true that in the Kandi sub-division, in the district of Moorshedabad, the *Sanyasis* every year during the *Gájan* festival in the month of Chaitra have a practice of dressing dead bodies and making them dance? (4) If Kristodas is not guilty, under what law has he been confined in a lunatic asylum, and thus deprived of his liberty? (5) Is Kristodas a preacher of any new creed, and has he any followers? (6) Kristodas is not a lunatic; has Government any right to punish him in any way for what he has done owing to his religious convictions?

Kristodas Babaji.

SANJIVANI.

63. The same paper says that the appeal preferred by Mohur Gope of Purneah has been dismissed. The Judge of Purneah has confirmed the sentence passed on Mohur by the Magistrate, but has altered the charge from one under section 411 to one under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code. Strange judgement! The civilians seem bent upon surprising the world by their curious decisions. But how to save Mohur? In Laluram Panday's case the Judge of Mozufferpore clearly declared that Mohur's imprisonment was unjust; and yet the Judge of Purneah has dismissed his appeal. Measures should now, therefore, be adopted to bring the case before the High Court.

Mohur Gope's case.

SANJIVANI.

64. We give below a translation of an article in the same paper headed "The Berhampore case"—Strange is the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate Mr. Rattray, and strange is his knowledge of law! Ramjibun brought a formidable charge against Walton; Mr. Rattray, without fixing a day for the hearing of the case, and without giving any intimation to Ramjibun, dismissed the case, relying on Prasanna's allegations alone. We are at a loss to determine the punishment which would be considered condign for such a Magistrate. If this were the only offence of Mr. Rattray, we might forgive him as an ignoramus, but ignorance and perverse judgment have combined to make him an object of great contempt. Finding his case dismissed, Ramjibun applied for an authenticated copy of the papers of the case and an unauthenticated copy of the Magistrate's order. Mr. Rattray granted the prayer as regards the authenticated copies, but refused to grant the unauthenticated copy applied for. He indeed gave orders for giving an authenticated copy, but practically put obstacles in the way of granting it. Ramjibun applied for copies; Mr. Rattray said that the papers were not with him. We are at a loss to find words which would sufficiently express our reprobation of Mr. Rattray's conduct. As regards the case, on the one side there was an Englishman and on the other was Ramjibun, a poor man. On the one side was an Englishman who stood charged with having violated the chastity of a female, and on the other was poor Ramjibun, a ruined man. And this the judgment in such a case! and the Magistrate again putting obstacles in the way of securing justice in this case! and such boyish pranks in such a case! If now it had been Ramjibun who had ravished Mr. Rattray's daughter, a veritable commotion would have been caused in the country. Ramjibun's case would have been disposed of in one day, and he

Ramjibun Bagdi's case.

would have been put in chains and set to work the oil-machine in the jail. We cannot any longer witness such parody of justice. We cannot any longer witness such a shameful parody of justice. We now wait to see what Government will do to preserve the good name of the British Government. If Mr. Walton be innocent, nobody would have any objection to find his innocence established after a trial. Mr. Rattray's offence should be judged of after an explanation has been obtained from him regarding his objectionable conduct. He has been in the meantime transferred from Berhampore; but mere transfer cannot be sufficient punishment for such a grave offence.

We are informed that as the result of the motion made to the Judge by Ramjibun on Monday last, the Judge has declared that Mr. Rattray had no power to try this case, and that his order is illegal, and that it should therefore be set aside. The Judge has further directed the Magistrate to try the case according to law. The Judge's action has reassured us. We shall eagerly watch the manner in which the Magistrate may try the case.

We are further informed that the Magistrate has directed that Ramjibun should be criminally prosecuted on a charge of having brought a false case. The case will indeed be beautifully complete if the tables can now be turned upon Ramjibun by sending him to jail. We have yet to learn whether Berhampore has become a second Assam. After sending law to the bottom of the sea, making the utmost exhibition of high-handedness, and dismissing Ramjibun's case, he, it seems, is now to be criminally prosecuted. Times are fearful indeed! Let the Lieutenant-Governor look in this direction. What a dreadful affair has come about!

65. Referring to the evidence given by certain prisoners before the

Cruelties in the Presidency Jail.

Committee appointed to enquire about the alleged cruelties in the Presidency Jail, the

same paper remarks that, after the charge of cruelty which has been proved against Mr. Beadon, one does not feel inclined to regard him as a human being. It now behoves Government to consider whether Mr. Beadon should any longer be allowed to remain in the public service. The account of his cruelties has stupified the public, and the whole country demands in one voice that he should be dismissed from the public service with ignominy. If after doing all that he has done he is not dismissed, his bad example will lead to an increase of oppression.

66. We extract the following observations from an article in the

Political existence.

same paper headed "Political existence."

The time has gone by when the right divine of kings was recognised. Keeping pace with the changes of time and the general advancement, and following the law of nature, the human mind is now being gradually drawn towards a system of representative government. It has now become the paramount duty of the rulers to bend themselves before this fact, and frame laws accordingly; otherwise a revolution will one day certainly occur—a revolution which will be led by the people, and the complete responsibility of which will fall on the shoulders of the official classes. This is an unquestionable truth. It may not be avowed through fear, but the result will not be otherwise. Absorbing self-interest may temporarily stem partially the current of progress, but it will keep on flowing unimpeded for ever, and fulfil the beneficent purposes of Providence. Those only that oppose it will be destroyed.

67. A correspondent of the same paper says that of late thefts have

Thefts in Salkea.

become very frequent in Salkea. The police is negligent. An outbreak of cholera in the

same place is also noticed by the writer.

68. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 27th December, says that it is rumoured that Mr. Beverley, Mr. Trevelyan, and Baboo Chandra Madhub Ghosh are to be appointed

The new appointments in the High Court.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 27th, 1884.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

URDU GUIDE,
Dec. 27th, 1884.

Judges of the High Court. The writer says that five successive native Judges of the High Court have been all Hindus; but at the present moment there are two able Mahomedans, viz., Mr. Mahomed Yusuf and Syed Amir Ali, who can ably fill up a Judgeship in that Court. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will consider the claims of Mahomedans in this matter.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 28th, 1884.

69. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 28th December, quotes from the reply of Lord Ripon to the address presented to him by the Corporation of Bombay, and remarks

Lord Ripon at Bombay.

that no representative of the Queen ever spoke noble and sweet words like these. It is a matter of great regret that the noble man, so friendly to the natives, has left the shores of India before the expiry of his term of office.

DACCA PRAKASH.

70. The same paper says that the remarks of Lord Ripon on the repeal of the Press Act at Belgachia were intolerable to the *Englishman* newspaper. The

The *Englishman* and Lord Ripon.

writer translates a portion of the *Englishman's* article on the subject, and says that such writing is indeed worthy of the *Englishman* which showed such rebellious spirit during the Ilbert Bill agitation, which abused Englishmen favourably disposed towards the natives, to which the interests of the Anglo-Indians are important above all things, and to which the progress of the natives is an eyesore. The writer does not believe that the Press Act can be reimposed; but if it is ever reimposed, English editors, guilty of the unpardonable crime of rebelliousness, will first come within its clutches.

DACCA PRAKASH.

71. The same paper says that the reply of Lord Dufferin to the Trades'

Lord Dufferin and the Trades' Association.

Association is reassuring. His Lordship gives hopes that the production of wealth is to be encouraged, the native manufactures are to be revived, and so on. The Viceroy who considers the interests of India and England to be one and the same will do his best to do good to India. But will these assurances be ever given effect to?

DACCA PRAKASH.

72. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that the elections

The elections in the Naraingunge Municipality.

in the Naraingunge Municipality were not properly conducted. The election work was first taken in hand when the late Deputy Magistrate was on tour. Respectable and educated gentlemen were not made voters, because the taxes they paid stood in the names of the owners of the houses which they occupied. Such men were allowed to be voters at Dacca, but not at Naraingunge.

SADHARANÍ,
Dec. 28th, 1884.

73. The *Sádháraní* of the 28th December, says that large arrears of

Appointment to the Additional Judgeships in the High Court.

work accumulated in the High Court owing to the dilatory proceedings of the Judges. For this reason the Chief Justice applied to Government for three additional Judges. Lord Ripon instead of blaming the Chief Justice and his colleagues for their incompetence got the three Additional Judgeships asked for sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Several Anglo-Indians desire to rule Bengal as they please without having any regard to considerations of justice. These men have attained their object in some measure. The present constitution of the Bengal Council proves that such is the case. These men are now trying to have men after their own hearts appointed as Judges of the High Court in order that they may exercise influence over that Court. They think if two or three other Judges like Mr. Justice Cunningham can be appointed to the High Court, their party will be considerably strengthened. For this reason it is proposed to appoint Mr. Beverley, who has many equals in point of ability, but whose special merit consists in his hostility to the system of self-government, to one of the additional Judgeships. The writer's proposal may be rejected, but he must propose that three Bengalis should be appointed to the three additional

Judgeships sanctioned. There are many experienced Bengali pleaders and barristers in the High Court, who are quite fit for Judgeships. The writer ventures to say that if there had been three more native Judges in the High Court, besides Mr. Justice Mitter, injustice would never have been done to Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjea. The minute of the High Court Judges on the Ilbert Bill, and their decision in the case of Baboo Surendra Nath, prove that until the number of Bengali Judges in the High Court, where cases are decided by votes, is increased, so as to equal the number of the English Judges, natives will not obtain justice, specially in cases in which Englishmen may happen to be the other party. The writer does not believe that Lord Dufferin will be able to prevent the attainment of their object by Anglo-Indians. Lord Dufferin is yet unacquainted with the merits of Bengalis. Consequently he will have to depend upon the Chief Justice. What the Chief Justice will say can be easily guessed.

74. The same paper says that England is advising Indians to increase the strength of public opinion in India. Their moral courage by education, enthusiasm, and imitation of noble characters. What increase there has been in the moral courage of Indians is entirely due to England. Indians will have to learn for a long time yet from England. They will be assisted now as before by good Englishmen. The public opinion in a country is strong in proportion as the moral courage of its people is high. In olden times the moral courage of Indians was not so high, and consequently the public opinion in the country was not so strong as now. The more strong this public opinion becomes, the more happy Indians will become. Because the public opinion is strong in England and America, those countries are governed for the benefit of the people. Because the strength of public opinion has increased in India, Government is obliged at least to say that India should be governed for Indians. The eyes of far-sighted Anglo-Indians will soon be opened. A high Anglo-Indian official pointed out to his countrymen the other day their present situation in India.

75. The same paper says that a person entrusted with another's money should be very careful. For this reason the British Government should be more careful in the administration of India than in that of England. Englishmen had no connection with India before their settlement in it. Circumstances only have made the English, who came at first as traders, rulers of India. Under these circumstances England is bound in justice to make Indians happy. Mr. Bright spoke as follows in the House of Commons in 1859 :—" They (Indians) are a people whom you have subdued, and who have the highest and strongest claims upon you—claims which you cannot forget, claims which if you forget, claims which if you do not act upon, you may rely upon it that, if there be a judgment for nations, as I believe there is, as for individuals, our children in no distant generation must pay the penalty which we have purchased by neglecting our duty to the population of India." Whether willingly or unwillingly, whether completely or incompletely, English statesmen have had to adopt many of the counsels of Mr. Bright. The public knows that the English Government has been obliged to adopt a cautious policy in the administration of India owing to men like John Bright. Lord Ripon only knew how to follow the advice of Mr. Bright. He only understood the claims of India upon England. Lord Ripon has said in Bombay :—" If she (England) is fully to fulfil the mighty task which God has laid upon her to interpret rightly the wondrous story of her India Empire, she must bind her untiring energies and her iron will to raise in the scale of nations the people entrusted to her care." Lord Ripon tried to rule India according to the high ideal proclaimed by him.

SADHARANI,
Dec. 28th, 1884.

SADHARANI.

SADHARANI,
Dec. 28th, 1884.

76. The same paper says that the largest number of the persons who were at the meeting about the Rent Bill held by the British Indian Association at the Town Hall were people of Behar. Among the speakers there was only one Bengali. The meeting was held with great noise. How is it then that a large number of zemindars of Bengal were not present at it? Many of the zemindars of Bengal are now educated. Educated men only have self-respect. Many educated zemindars could not join the meeting because the Keswick company, who are abusers of natives and hostile to them, joined it. There may be also another reason for their not joining the meeting. The amended Tenancy Bill will not be injurious to zemindars in any considerable measure. For this reason they may not have cared to join the meeting. The meeting of that day can, without impropriety, be called a meeting of the Behar zemindars.

PARIDARSHAK,
Dec. 28th, 1884.

77. The *Paridarshak*, of the 28th December, quotes the following remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet upon the Sylhet Municipality, and says that they show that he is ready to abolish the system of self-government. The Deputy Commissioner has said:—

“The town now enjoys local self-government to a full extent; and it is to be hoped that the Commissioners will not allow private friendship to come in the way of a due discharge of their duty as regards suppression of nuisance.”

PARIDARSHAK.

78. The same paper says that one's anger is not pacified even if Deputy Magistrates like Mr. Rattray are strangled. He should have ascertained whether Prasanna Bagdini was really sixteen years old, and in what state she was found by the Police, and why she had tried to commit suicide by drowning herself in the tank.

PARIDARSHAK.

79. The same paper says that roads, &c., of a place are constructed out of the tax collected there. If these works are constructed by the people of the place, the money will not go out of it. The writer is sorry that several contractors of Sylhet are having these works constructed by men of other places. The people of Sylhet will be very much benefited if the local District Engineer, Baboo Preonath, turns his attention to the matter.

CHARU VARTÁ,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

80. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 29th December, says that the image of Lord Ripon has been indelibly engraved on the hearts of Indians. His last words about India also will never be forgotten.

CHARU VARTÁ.

81. The same paper says that Mohur Gope's appeal has been dismissed. It is strange that while Laluram Panday has been discharged by the Judge of Mozufferpore, the sentence passed upon Mohur Gope has been upheld by the Judge of Purneah. Efforts should be made for bringing the case before the High Court.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

82. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 29th December, says that the number of postponed cases in the High Court is gradually increasing. For this reason Government requested the Secretary of State to sanction three additional Judgeships. Many persons have had to wait for two years for the decision of their cases. The income from stamp fees is so large that Government can easily appoint three additional Judges. It is said that the Civilian Mr. Beverley, the Barrister Mr. Trevelyan, and the Pleader Baboo Chandra Madhub Ghose, will be appointed to the three additional Judgeships sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The writer says that Government will do justice if instead of appointing a member of the

favoured civilian body to one of the additional Judgeships, Government appoints a member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, or an experienced Subordinate Judge to that post. The writer will also not be satisfied if Mr. Trevelyan is appointed to one of the Judgeships. There are many native barristers who are abler and more experienced than Mr. Trevelyan.

83. The same paper says that it does not appear that the *Pioneer* is consistent. A few days ago it published a fine review of Lord Ripon's administration.

The *Pioneer*.

Upon reading it the writer thought that the *Pioneer's* eyes had been opened. But he now sees that the *Pioneer* is the same as before. Its conversion was as transient as a flash of lightning. It has again shown its bad nature by blaming Lord Dufferin for accepting an address from the Calcutta Municipality, immediately after his arrival in the metropolis.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

84. The same paper says that there was some wrangling between

Mr. Stevens and the members of the South Suburban Rate-payers' Association. Mr. Stevens and the rate-payers of the South Suburban Municipality on the occasion of the election. The chief members of the Suburban Rate-payers' Association tried their best to prevent the election of Baboo Preonath Mullick, an old Commissioner with whom they were dissatisfied for many reasons. But Preonath Baboo is a great favourite of the officials. A municipal clerk collected votes for him. Consequently, it is no wonder that the members of the Rate-payers' Association should have failed to prevent his election. Upon reading the papers on the subject, the writer has come to entertain grave doubts as to whether Mr. Stevens has acted quite honestly in the matter.

SOM PRAKASH.

85. The same paper says that the rule that Eurasians will have, like

The Eurasians and the sanction of additional posts of Engineers. natives, claims to the nine posts of engineers sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the passed students of the Indian Engineering Colleges, must satisfy the Eurasians. This rule has satisfied the writer too. Natives do not envy the advancement of Eurasians.

SOM PRAKASH.

86. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin's reply to the address presented to him by the Indian Association has reassured the writer. Lord Dufferin's

Lord Dufferin.

promise to develop Lord Ripon's scheme of self-government must awaken hope in the minds of Indians. The writer wants that Lord Dufferin should follow the policy of Lord Ripon.

SOM PRAKASH.

87. The same paper says that Indians have come to know Lord Dufferin well within this short time, and have been reassured. They believe that he will

A few words to Lord Dufferin.

be able to earn great fame by governing India. All their hopes will be fulfilled if he gives effect to the noble sentiments which he has expressed. Because Lord Dufferin has said that he will try first of all to be acquainted with the state of India, the Editor makes some observations about the administration of India. Though His Excellency has been here for a short time only, he has understood that there are two antagonistic political parties in the country, and that each of them is trying to follow the policy which it likes. If His Excellency disregards the opinion of the native public about any matter, both parties will be ultimately injured. Natives always try to remain on good terms with the Anglo-Indians, who are hostile to them. The Anglo-Indians do not see that English education has effected a great change in Indians. Natives firmly believe that Providence has made the English, who first came to India as merchants, its rulers for the benefit of India. It must have been further the will of Providence that English education and contact with English civilization should infuse a new life in Indians. It is in the power of no man to resist this newly awakened power. But it is possible for His Excellency to regulate this power. The writer tells

SOM PRAKASH.

Lord Dufferin that Indians are very tenderhearted, and that sympathy is the best means of keeping them subject. Referring to Lord Dufferin's praise of the civilians, the writer says that many of the former civilians entitled themselves to the reverence of Indians by their character. But in course of time a change has come over the civilian body. The civilians of the present time are the greatest opponents of the progress of natives. His Excellency will be able to understand this by considering their conduct under Lord Ripon's administration. The Civil Service is so constituted that the members of it, however just and righteous, can never look to the interests of Indians. Consequently it is clear that a reform of the constitution of the Civil Service has become essentially necessary.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

88. A correspondent of the same paper says that several wicked men are very much molesting the people of the village of Tala, in Khulna. The people may be freed from their present uneasiness if the police shew a little activity.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

89. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 29th December, says that the new Viceroy has not committed himself to any particular policy in the replies given by him to the addresses of the different Associations. He has said that he is yet ignorant of the state of the country. The writer is not dissatisfied at Lord Dufferin's cautious reply. He is hearing of the grievances and aspirations of natives. He must consult with his colleagues on these subjects, and think about them deeply and in an impartial spirit. When he has done so, the right policy will be come clear to him. Indians will not be so unjust as to murmur at his delay in introducing measures when such delay is necessary for deliberation. In his reply to the address presented by the Trades' Association, Lord Dufferin has promised to encourage trade, commerce, manufactures, and the extension of railways. He has expressed his joy at the present peaceful relations of India with other countries, inasmuch as peace is necessary for the development of arts and manufactures; and has also given assurance of peace in future. But he has said that caution should be adopted in order that the present peace may not be broken by anybody. The above statement gives indication of the new Viceroy's policy. Every one will understand that Lord Dufferin has there alluded to Russians on the west and the French on the east. The remark made by Lord Dufferin about the desirability of friendly feeling between the different communities in India should be borne in mind by Anglo-Indians. His Excellency said that he was delighted at the Trades' Association's proposal for the establishment of friendly relations between the different communities in India, and said that nothing could be more ruinous to the country and more injurious to British rule than ill-feeling between those whose interests are common. The writer hopes that Anglo-Indians will not injure their real interests by slighting natives, and says that natives are ready to unite with them like brothers by forgetting their past conduct. Indians will be free from uneasiness when the interests of England and India become one. Of the eleven subjects mentioned in the address of the Indian Association, Lord Dufferin has expressed his views only upon one, namely, self-government, which he has promised to support. The writer says that the matters mentioned in the address of the Indian Association are all very important, and that the whole of India is eagerly awaiting Lord Dufferin's decision about them.

NAVAVIBHAKAR

90. The same paper says that Indians will be exceedingly glad and consider themselves very fortunate when Englishmen treat Indians like brothers, when the latter will consider their interests and those of Indians as one, and when natives obtain the privileges enjoyed by

Sympathy between the English and
Indians.

Englishmen. There is no hope for the happiness of India so long as Englishmen consider that India has been created for the sole purpose of serving England. Indians are indebted to Englishmen for many things; but they are not yet satisfied. Lord Ripon said in Bombay that England's mission would not be accomplished so long as she had not gradually conferred upon India the privileges which she herself enjoyed. If Lord Dufferin can accomplish that mission by conferring those privileges upon Indians, then only will his administration be really successful. Natives are very grieved when they hear Englishmen say that they are benefiting India without any return, and that Indians express dissatisfaction only because they are ungrateful. When the relation between England and India is such as to necessitate exchange between the two countries, how can one of them profit and the other lose? General Kavanagh has distinctly said that India feeds England. The General has reminded Indians that they are indebted to England for peace and happiness. But as Indians are loyal, such reminding is unnecessary. The General has rightly said:—"The people of India recognizing the advantages derived from forming a portion of the British Empire, and confirmed in all the privileges as British citizens would have no wish to withdraw from our rule, but feel a pride to call themselves the subjects of the greatest and at the same time the most beneficent monarchy in the world." Indians can be very easily satisfied. Will not noble England be able to satisfy such a nation?

91. The same paper says that it cannot understand how Government will save Mr. Beadon from deep disgrace. He has been compelled to admit his guilt before

Cruelties in the jails.

the Jail Commission. He has inflicted upon the prisoners in the Presidency Jail tortures which are not sanctioned by the Jail Code. Persons released from the jail, and prisoners in the jail, have given evidence before the Commission. Mr. Beadon, his two assistants and the jail doctor also had to give evidence before the Commission. The Commission is making enquiries secretly. But the writer does not believe that the Lieutenant-Governor will let the offenders go scot-free. The writer says that secret enquiries and secret judgment excite suspicion. But occasion should not be given by Government for such suspicion about its actions. Where is the necessity of conducting the enquiry in such a secret manner? Mr. Beadon has admitted that he has recommended the introduction in other jails of the illegal and inhuman oppression upon prisoners introduced by him in the Presidency Jail. Mr. Beadon has been obliged to admit that the prisoners have been tortured by being handcuffed backwards, by being whipped mercilessly, by being made to work incessantly for 22 hours. His assistant had not seen the infliction of the torture, but had heard their horrid cry which rent the heavens at the time of the infliction of the torture. The writer has been seized with consternation upon reading the evidence given by Bason, Rebeiro, Francis and Williams. A deep stain will be cast upon British rule and upon the name of Sir Rivers Thompson if the person who is guilty of such infernal cruelty is not punished. Oppression is not committed upon prisoners in the Presidency Jail alone. Prisoners are cruelly treated in many jails of Bengal. News has reached Calcutta that the Superintendent of the Mymensingh Jail treats the prisoners very cruelly. When will this stigma upon Bengal be removed?

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

92. The same paper says that, if the jail officers are kindhearted, the oppression in jails can be easily diminished.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

How cruelties in jails can be prevented? But such is the human heart that even a man like Mr. Beadon becomes another man upon being entrusted with the superintendence of a jail. There are many defects still in the Jail Code. These should be soon removed. Facilities should be afforded to the public for knowing what is passing in the jails. No official will

be anxious to discharge his duties satisfactorily unless his actions are subjected to public criticism. Oppression upon prisoners will never cease if the public cannot know what is passing in the jails. There can be no doubt that cruelties in jails will considerably diminish if effect is given to the recommendations made by a correspondent of the *Statesman* regarding this subject. The jails exist for the purpose of reforming the criminals. The purpose for which jails have been established will not be fulfilled if it is sought only to punish the prisoners. The provisions in the Jail Code, which prevent the attainment of the above object, should be repealed. The jail officers who take delight in tormenting prisoners should also be soon dismissed.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 29th 1884.

93. The same paper says that most of the officials used to say that the increase in the use of liquor was not due to the outstill system, but to the

The outstill system.

increase of population and improvement in the position of the people. But the Excise Commission has clearly shown that the outstill system is the chief cause of the increase of drunkenness. The slackening of the social tie, the increase of population, and the improvement of the position of the lower classes are only indirect causes of the increase of drunkenness. The yearly increase of population in Bengal does not exceed 1 per cent. Consequently, since 1876 the population of Bengal has not increased by more than 9 per cent. But the use of spirituous liquor has increased by 135 per cent. Had the improvement in the position of the labouring classes been the chief cause of drunkenness, drunkenness would have increased most in the towns. But since 1876 the consumption of liquor in Calcutta has not increased by 50 gallons per cent., while in a poor province like Behar it has increased by 180 gallons per cent. In the Benares Division, which is adjacent to Behar, and where the outstill system has not been introduced, the consumption of liquor has not increased by more than 70 gallons per cent., though the condition of the people in that division is not worse, but rather better than that of the people of Behar. The Excise Commission has pointed out the defects of the outstill system, and has shown how they can be removed. Government has ordered the Board of Revenue to give effect to these recommendations. If the Board looks to the interests of the people, it will prevent much injury.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

94. The same paper says that it will always be pained when it will call to mind the abuse poured upon Lord Ripon by the Anglo-Indian press during the Ilbert

The Anglo-Indian press.

Bill agitation, and the seditious writing of which they were guilty on that occasion. Mr. Justice West of Bombay is similarly sorry for the undeserved abuse poured upon Lord Ripon by his countrymen.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

95. The same paper says that the thousands of rupees which have been spent upon the reception of Lord Ripon have not been spent in vain. Mr. Justice West

The reception of Lord Ripon.

has said :—" Never before, I believe, has the community of this country shown so well that it possesses strong elements of political life, and how capable it is of entering in due time into the wider and nobler future. These impressions would surely be deepened and intensified could our countrymen but look for awhile upon the present spectacle." The writer hopes that good results will follow from the reception of Lord Ripon. The reception of Lord Ripon has proved clearly that Indians have learnt the value of unity and political enthusiasm. Anglo-Indians have aided in the unification of the Indian races and in the increase of their political enthusiasm by not joining the movement.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

96. The same paper says that distress is gradually increasing in Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad. Government also is gradually

The distress in the country.

shaking off its indifference. The *Bangalási* is trying its best to publish information regarding the distress. The writer has heard that the Magistrate of Burdwan has requested the Assistant Editor of the *Bangabási*, who is travelling through villages and publishing this information to see him. The writer praises the Magistrate for this. Government has opened asylums for the relief of the distressed in Budbud and Sahebgunge thanas in Burdwan; but the lower classes only resort to these asylums. The distress of the starving respectable people will not be removed by these asylums. Such men will rather die than go to them. Arrangements should be made for the distribution either of rice or of money among these men. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will not grudge to spend money. The Burdwan Association for the prevention of famine has determined to place a sum of money at the disposal of the Deputy Magistrates, who are granting relief, for the relief of respectable people who are suffering from scarcity. Subscriptions are also being raised in Ahiritollah, in Calcutta, and by the students. The British Indian Association should not remain indifferent at such a time.

97. The same paper says that Mr. Pratt, the Judge of Purneah, has upheld the sentence passed by Mr. Weekes upon Mohur Gope, on the ground

Mohur Gope's case.

that Mohur was guilty of criminal misappropriation of property. Mr. Brett of Mozufferpore said that the charge that Mohur had stolen the cow could not by any means stand, and that when it was not certain who was the legal owner of the cow the question of right should be decided in the Civil Court. Did Mr. Pratt, asks the writer, frame the charge of criminal misappropriation of property because Mr. Brett said that the charge of theft could not stand? It is strange that one Judge called that a criminal offence which according to another Judge was no offence.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.
Dec. 29th, 1884.

98. The same paper has heard that the Judge of Berhampore has granted Ramjeebun Bagdee's motion for the retrial of his niece's case. There can be no

Ramjeebun Bagdee's case.

doubt that the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Rattray, acted illegally in dismissing the case without summoning Ramjeebun and his witnesses. It is said that the Magistrate has recommended that Ramjeebun should be committed for trial for preferring a false charge. The writer apprehends from this that the injured man may suffer further injury.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

99. The following is a translation of an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patriká* of the 29th December, headed "Miscellaneous":—We hear that the Euro-

Lord Dufferin, and Anglo-Indians.

peans in this country will present an address to Lord Dufferin, of which the following is the purport:—

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

"Lord Ripon has in a manner made Indians rebels. It has now become exceedingly necessary to rule them rigorously, and we are immensely gratified to hear that you have come to India entrusted with this very important task.

"You have seen with your own eyes what demonstrations natives have made for Lord Ripon. Now we hated Lord Ripon with all our hearts and it is needless to say that natives who have made festive demonstrations in honour of him, whom we hated, are rank rebels against the British Empire.

"We here adduce another instance to show that Indians have become rank rebels. You are aware that when the Queen took into her own hands the administration of British India she issued a proclamation.

"You are further aware that if that proclamation were to be given effect to, it would become necessary for Government to enact laws impartially and without making any distinction of race or creed. If that should be the case, it would become necessary for the authorities to be impartial

in the distribution of official favours, and you are further aware that if this policy were adopted the British Indian Government would come to an end.

"The improvement of the happiness and prosperity of the Europeans in this country constitute the very life of the British Indian Government. It is therefore necessary that a line of policy should be adopted in this country which might enable Europeans to live here in ease, to grow immensely rich, and to act just as they please. The Queen's Proclamation is opposed to this policy, consequently that Proclamation is a document which only proclaims rebellion. The people of India ask for rights mentioned in this Proclamation, and what are they who ask for such things, if not rebels?"

"Again, Indians are not rebels of an ordinary type. They are dreadful rebels. Those that seek to subvert an empire by their own arms and by their own strength, might deserve to be pardoned to some extent, but the offence of those knows no bounds who subvert the Government of a king with the aid of his strength and his arms. Indians are guilty of this offence.

"In the first place, Lord Ripon, in whose honour they made such festive demonstrations, is not their countryman. He is an Englishman, and hence he belongs to our race. Again, Lord Ripon is not a native Sovereign or Viceroy, but is the representative of our Queen.

"Again the Proclamation, according to the pledges contained in which they ask that India should be governed, was not issued by any of their kings. It was issued by Queen Victoria, who is our Queen. It is needless to say that those who are acting like rebels in connection with our Viceroy and the pledges of our Queen, are really dreadful men and deserve to be ruled rigorously.

"We have as far as possible checked these rebels. We give below a short account of what we have done in this direction:—

"(1.) We have in newspapers abused Lord Ripon and natives of India to our hearts' content. We have not only abused the males of India, but have also abused their chaste females.

"(2.) We have abused Lord Ripon, and, as far as lay in our power, have insulted him. We have hooted him, have never and no where dined together with him, have not attended his levee, and have proclaimed his disgrace in England by sending there false telegrams. The European Volunteers have refused to show him honour. We have in the presence of his Lieutenant used insulting language towards him, and burnt him in effigy.

"(3.) We have not stopped there, but have abused the Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, as much as we have abused the Governor-General. And we have further expressed our contempt for Mr. Gladstone, as an old man in his dotage, and called Lord Kimberley a liar and a great cheat.

"(4.) We have threatened that we would join the Russians, and have further said that we would join the Australians and subvert the British Empire.

"(5.) We have not only oppressed natives, but have also endeavoured to obtain immunity from punishment by law courts for European offenders. We have endeavoured to get an oppressed native punished who has sought the protection of the law courts against his European oppressor. We have checked the official who has been compelled in the discharge of his duty to place any European in trouble.

"(6.) We have not only sought to check natives who are engaged in the pursuits of life or in earning money, or have joined any political agitation, but have also put down the tender-hearted school-boys.

"For the preservation of the British Empire we have done hundreds of acts like those mentioned in the foregoing list. You are the representative of our Queen. You have come here to rule British India, and we may make bold to say that you will be gratified to hear of what we have endeavoured to do for the preservation of the British Indian Empire.

"The administration of British India is an easy task, and by doing the following acts you will be able to govern this country with ease, and your fame and good name will spread over the whole world :—

"(1). The Queen's Proclamation should be burnt, because the chief cause of the vast troubles which officials now experience in governing this country is that Proclamation.

"(2). Some law should be enacted which would make it impossible for natives of India to make any agitation about, or seek redress in a law court for, any act of injustice or oppression committed by a European.

"(3). A native of India should not be given any public employment other than a clerkship.

"(4). The Self-Government scheme introduced by Lord Ripon into this country should be set aside.

"(5). It should be ruled that the people of India shall not make any sort of political agitation, or any kind of petition to any official.

"(6). Native newspapers should be abolished, or, if this is not done, it should be ruled that they should contain only such articles as would lead to an increase of ascendancy of Europeans and might enable them to rule the country in the way they pleased.

"Many important duties are entrusted to your keeping. We shall not therefore take up any more of your time. Be that as it may, from what we have stated you will be able to understand our views, and we pray to God that by governing this country according to our wishes you may enjoy prosperity and long life."

100. The same paper is glad to be able to assure the many well-wishers of Mr. Stevens, the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, that he is in no way responsible for the embezzlement of public money recently brought to light in the Land Acquisition Office of that district, and that he is not therefore likely to suffer any loss on that account, similar to what he suffered in a former instance in Kishnagore. Mr. Stevens deserves the thanks of Government for the manner in which he has detected the frauds.

101. In an article communicated to the same paper, the writer propounds a scheme of an Indian Parliament. It is remarked that the agitation about the Ilbert Bill, and the demonstrations made in honour of Lord Ripon, have clearly shown that the people of the different provinces of India are now swayed by considerations of a community of interests, and that they have learnt to act together. The time has therefore come for establishing in India a representative assembly like the British Parliament, a proportion of the members of which should be elected by the people, and the rest nominated by certain leading Native Associations. As in the British Parliament, there should be also two Chambers in the proposed Indian Parliament; the native princes and the big zemindars nominated by the Associations composing the upper, and the elected members forming the lower Chamber. The details should be settled by a Committee composed of representatives from the several Associations and Committees in the country.

102. The same paper continues its remarks upon the Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures. The Editor does not even for a moment

Embezzlement of public money in Alipore.

An Indian Parliament.

Registration of permanent tenures.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

question the laudable motives which have actuated Government in bringing forward this measure, but he thinks that the condition of the country has become so deplorable that even good laws enacted by Government for the benefit of the people produce injurious consequences. The legislators not unoften proceed upon imaginary data. Any proposal to enact any law relating to rent, produces apprehensions in the minds of the people. If the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures becomes law, it will not only cause unrest among the ryots, but will positively injure them. If zemindars are given powers over other ryots similar to those they possess over the putnidars, ninety per cent. of the ryots will be ruined through their inability to prevent the summary sale of their properties by the zemindar. In the great majority of cases, it is not the unwillingness of the ryots to pay rent, but their inability to do so, which causes all the troubles of the zemindars. Summary sales will ruin these poor ryots, as well as a large number of petty zemindars, and lead to their properties being transferred to wealthy men, and not in a few cases even to Government. The Editor takes the occasion to deprecate the proposed survey of lands in Bengal on the ground of its great cost, and remarks that, if that measure is needed for the purposes of the Tenancy Bill, the sooner that Bill is withdrawn the better.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

103. The same paper contains an article headed the "Imperceptible progress of Indians." The writer remarks that the demonstrations made by the people

Improvement of Indians.
of India in honour of Lord Ripon, have as much surprised Anglo-Indians as Rip Van Winkle was by the changes that met his eye when he awoke from his long sleep. Anglo-Indians were so long asleep, and now on awaking they find that India of to-day is quite different from what it was formerly. Everywhere new things meet their gaze. They were so long in a state of waking dreams, only dreaming of their own interest, unmindful of the progress which was being meanwhile made by the natives of India. The recent article in the *Pioneer*, from the pen of Sir Auckland Colvin, headed "If it be real, what does it mean?" may contain much information for Anglo-Indians, but it has nothing which will appear new to natives. From the changes in the political sky of India, hopes may be entertained of an early dawn of happiness. Anglo-Indians will find it impossible to stem the tide of native progress. History testifies to the fact that, whenever a nation has really and earnestly sought to make progress, success has crowned its efforts. Natives of course have powerful enemies in Anglo-Indians, but up to this time, whenever there has been any conflict between the two parties, the former have triumphed. Anglo-Indians agitated powerfully against the Self-Government scheme, but their efforts proved futile. After what has been already done in that connection, it is now impossible to abolish Self-Government. Unless Government chose to convict itself of falsehood, it would be simply impossible to reverse Lord Ripon's line of policy. Even if that were done, the consequences would be disastrous. If the national energy of Indians do not find a proper outlet, it will take a wrong direction, and the result can be easily imagined. In the matter of the Ilbert Bill indeed Anglo-Indians have got the victory, but of that it may well be said what was once said by a famous General—"A few more victories of this kind will mean ruin." Even the partial success of the Ilbert Bill has been a triumph to natives, who have thereby been enabled to make progress which, but for that measure, would have taken more than a century to accomplish. The Ilbert Bill has given a national life to India which was formerly wanting. The demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon have shown that the natives of India have learned to work in concert. No Government can

last long which acts in opposition to the wishes of the people. A disregard of the wishes of the people was the cause of the downfall of the Mahomedan Empire in India. This is well known to the British Government which, it may be expected, will consult the wishes of the native population in carrying on the work of administration. The Editor brings two points prominently to the notice of Government in this connection, namely, the exclusion of natives from all high posts under Government, and the fact of their not possessing any voice in the work of legislation. Both are sources of dissatisfaction to natives, and must be removed at no distant date. If Lord Dufferin follows a righteous policy, he should be prepared like Lord Ripon to incur the displeasure of the Anglo-Indian community.

104. The same paper says that it will be glad if Lord Dufferin can succeed in effecting a reconciliation between

Lord Dufferin and Anglo-Indians.

Natives and Anglo-Indians by convincing the

latter that it is only by administering the country on the principles laid down in the Queen's Proclamation that natives and the British Government alike can be benefited, and that it has become necessary to change the administrative policy hitherto followed here, because it is now everywhere deemed advisable to entrust a considerable amount of power in the hands of the people. His Excellency will be able to effect this reconciliation if he can convince Anglo-Indians of the propriety of giving public appointments to natives according to the intentions of the Queen's Proclamation. Lord Dufferin is congratulated on having achieved partial success in this direction. Anglo-Indian newspapers have since his arrival begun to show some moderation in their writings regarding the natives. His Excellency will have done much if he can induce these papers to write with temperateness, can amend the existing rigorous criminal law, and can put a stop to oppression by Europeans.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
Dec. 29th 1884.

105. Referring to the injustice which is considered to have been done

Trial by jury.

in the cases of Mohur Gope and Ramjibun

Bagdi, the same paper directs Lord Dufferin's

attention to the desirability of introducing the system of trial by jury in the cases of natives of this country. The Editor is glad to learn that Lord Ripon has left a minute on the question of separating Executive from Judicial functions.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

106. The *Samaya*, of the 29th December, says that certain newspapers in England are very much afraid of Russia.

Natives as volunteers.

They advise Government to disarm the Native

Princes. A few newspapers in this country, too, seem to be greatly afraid of Russia. Russia may have a desire to conquer India, but she is not powerful enough for the task. The Empire of Russia is already so vast that it has become impossible for her to govern it properly. Under such circumstances a war with England will ruin Russia. Russia is not rich; she cannot even pay her soldiers. However, it is certain that England should be cautious. Some advise her to increase the European army in India; but India is not in a position to defray the cost of an increased army. The writer suggests that the number of volunteers should be increased, and that natives should be enrolled as volunteers. The fate of India is inseparably bound up with that of England. The people are prepared to sacrifice their lives for the glorification of England. A few narrow-minded Englishmen in this country may laugh at the idea; but a statesman will understand what it means. If the English do not understand the native character after such a long acquaintance, they are unfit to govern natives. A few selfish Anglo-Indians may proclaim that natives are disloyal, but the representatives of the Empress have repeatedly affirmed that they are remarkable for their loyalty. If they

SAMAYA,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

are so loyal, why are they not trusted? Why are they not made volunteers? The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will not fail to permit natives to enrol themselves as volunteers.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

107. The same paper says that a famine was apprehended a year ago, but now it has made its appearance with all its horrors. A famine in Burdwan is not a new thing. One or two years' drought brings on famine. There was such a drought in the year 1865; but no attempts have since then been made for the improvement of irrigation in that part of the country either by the zemindars who are very rich or by Government. If one man dies in England for want of food, it produces a great commotion; but unfortunately for India the death of tens of thousands in this country does not attract the attention of Government. In the year 1866, 15 lakhs of men died in Midnapore, Orissa and Bankura. In Burdwan alone 15 or 16 men died every day. The scarcity is not yet severe. The pinch will come in June. Government should be prepared from this time to meet the danger. The present Commissioner of Burdwan is not noted for his sympathy with the people.

In this country Government alone is responsible for deaths caused by famines. Sir Cecil Beadon is responsible for the Orissa famine, Sir George Couper for the famine in the North-Western Provinces, Sir Richard Temple for the famine in Madras, and Sir Rivers Thompson is responsible for the famine in 1885. Sir Rivers Thompson was warned by the Government of India about a year ago on the subject of famine; but there is nothing to show that his attention has been directed to the deaths which are being caused by starvation. His Honor should order his subordinates to give the true account of the state of things in the mofussil. Now the question is how to save the sufferers in Burdwan. No one suffered in the year 1866 in Burdwan because the Maharaja used to feed 6,000 men every day, and there were Associations which helped the needy with their contributions.

SAMAYA.

108. The same paper is sorry to hear that Mr. Mackenzie is going away on three months leave. Mr. Mackenzie has read all the papers in connection with the Tenancy Bill very carefully. His absence will not help the cause of the ryots.

Mr. Mackenzie.

SAMAYA.

109. The same paper thanks Sir Rivers Thompson for appointing a Commission to enquire into the matter of the cruelties practised in the Presidency Jail; but the writer does not understand why the Commission takes evidence with closed doors. From what has oozed out, it appears that prisoners are greatly oppressed. If this is possible in Calcutta, the condition of the prisoners in jails in the mofussil must be still more deplorable. The writer hopes that a searching enquiry should be made about all the jails of the province. The jails are intended for the reformation of the character of the convicts, but they are so badly managed that reformation of character is impossible. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will direct his attention to this matter. Now what is to become of Mr. Beadon? Several persons have died through his fault. Will he receive no punishment for his cruelties?

SAMAYA

110. The same paper says that no sooner has the back of Lord Ripon been turned towards India, than the Eurasians and half-educated Anglo-Indians have begun to show themselves in their true colours. Some Eurasians did great mischief the other day near Dalhousie Square. The police were near at hand, but did not try to check them. The police are so worthless that, when a ruffian was placed in their hands, they were not able to ascertain his name and residence.

Europeans and natives.

SAMAYA
Dec 29th 1884.

111. The same paper hears a rumour that Mr. Beverley, Mr. Trevelyan and Babu Chandra Madhub Ghosh are to be appointed Additional Judges of the High Court. The writer knows that the Babu is an able man, but he is not aware of the reason which makes the appointments of Messrs. Trevelyan and Beverley desirable. There are among barristers Mr. Ghose and Mr. Montrieu who are abler men than Mr. Trevelyan, and there are abler officers among the civilians than Mr. Beverley. Is Mr. Beverley to get one of the new High Court Judgeships because he is labouring so hard to discredit the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta?

112. The same paper is glad to hear that the students rusticated on account of the disturbance at the Presidency College have been permitted to prosecute their studies in any other college with a view to appear at the examination. The writer objects to the Registrarship of the Calcutta University being made an appendage to the Principalship of the Presidency College. Two men should be appointed to fill up these two appointments.

113. The same paper publishes a letter from a correspondent, in which the writer points out the desirability of separating the executive and the judicial functions of Magistrates. The Indian Association has memorialized the Government on this subject; and the writer hopes that the new Viceroy will consider this question carefully. He thinks that by abolishing the post of Superintendent of Police, two Magistrates can be entertained. Then, if the appointment known as that of Police Magistrate and Deputy Superintendent be abolished, the new arrangement will result in a saving, the latter appointment being a sinecure. The writer proposes that in sub-divisions the Deputy Magistrates should try cases, and that the Sub-Deputy Magistrates should be made the Head of the Executive Department.

114. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that officials may not be aware of the rack-renting of tenants in the mofussil, but the natives are very well aware whether the tenants are rack-rented or not. The officers in the mofussil are hospitably entertained by the zemindars, and so they feel a sort of disinclination to accuse their hosts of rack-renting. The writer challenges the zemindars and the officials to say that there is no rack-renting.

115. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that wild boars are committing great mischief in Baladabad, which is surrounded by jungle on all sides.

116. Another writing to the same paper complains that, though the people pay the road cess, the roads of the following villages in the Hooghly district are in a very wretched condition, viz. Srirampur, Radhanagar, Gopinagar, Dewra, Bamna, Beguna, and so on. The writer appeals to the officers of Government for the removal of their grievances.

117. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 29th December, says that every successive act of the Lieutenant-Governor since his accession to office has inspired the public with dislike towards him. All that he has done since his accession has injured the public. He has recently published a notification that no memorial is to be submitted to Government direct, but through the authority against whom it is directed. The result of this notification will be that no one will venture to send up any memorial.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.
Dec. 29th, 1884.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Dec. 29th, 1884.

118. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 29th December, says that the first acts of Lord Dufferin should be to complete the measures which have been introduced by

Lord Dufferin's first acts.

Lord Ripon. The separation of the executive from the judicial functions of the Magistrates is one of these measures. The natives should be allowed the privilege of being tried by jury, and ten lakhs of men should be trained as soldiers, who will be paid at the rate of Rs. 2 per month and allowed to follow their own vocations. These should form the reserve army which is to be used only in the time of need on full pay. With such a large army at hand, England can well defy Russia.

SURABHI,
Dec. 30th, 1884.

119. The *Surabhi*, of the 30th December, says that in replying to the address presented by the British Indian Association Lord Dufferin said that every Viceroy of India had tried to make the people happy.

Lord Dufferin's opinion about the Viceroy of India.

Does His Excellency, asks the writer, mean to say that Lord Lytton too tried to make the people happy?

SURABHI.

120. The same paper says that the *Statesman* has said that a native association has submitted a petition to Lord Dufferin praying for the admission of natives

Admission of natives into the army.

into the army. The writer says that a petition from a single association will produce no result. Natives will attain their object only if an agitation is made about the subject all over the country. Government will not have the power to refuse what all India will ask for in a loud and united voice.

SURABHI.

121. The same paper says:—It is said that Lord Ripon at the time of his departure requested that Mr. Rivers Thompson might be made a Knight. It should

Mr. Thompson and Knighthood.

not be ruled that every person, who may be appointed Lieutenant-Governor, shall be made a Knight. It should be ruled that only those Lieutenant-Governors who will discharge their duties satisfactorily will receive this honor. Mr. Thompson has from the first opposed the liberal policy of Lord Ripon. He has not yet been able to do a single good action, and is very unpopular with the natives. Under these circumstances, to confer the title of "Sir" upon him is to dishonour that title.

SURABHI.

122. The same paper says:—By the efforts of the Commission appointed to enquire about cruelties in the Presidency Jail, many secrets have been

Cruelties in jails.

dragged out into the light of day. It has been clearly proved that great oppression is really committed upon prisoners. There can be no doubt that the Superintendent of the Jail is very cruel, and that he has been acting illegally. Now the Superintendent should be dismissed and severely punished. Steps should also be taken for preventing such oppression in other jails, otherwise Mr. Thompson will be condemned as a supporter of cruelty and illegal actions.

SURABHI.

123. The same paper is sorry that some of its contemporaries have supported the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution about the mofussil associations. The writer is glad that the *Hindu Patriot* has severely criticised that Resolution. Efforts should be made for having it withdrawn.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution about mofussil associations.

SURABHI.

124. The same paper is glad that the ryots of the Midnapore khas mehals are holding meetings to protest against the oppression by Government. They have sub-

The ryots in the Midnapore khas mehals.

mitted a petition to Government praying for those rights which it is proposed to confer upon the ryots of the zemindars by the Rent Bill. Government will be guilty of great injustice if it does not confer the above rights upon the ryots in the khas mehals. The writer believes that Lord Dufferin will not be so unjust.

125. The same paper praises Major Hopkinson, the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, for refusing to become Chairman of the local municipality, on the ground that the purpose of Government will be fulfilled only if a non-official gentleman is elected Chairman.

SURABHI,
Dec. 30th, 1884.

126. The same paper says that, according to the *Statesman*, Sir Auckland Colvin is the writer of the article in the *Pioneer* headed "If it be real what does it mean?" The writer never thought that the author of the Ilbert Bill Concordat could write such an article, and is glad that Sir Auckland's views have become so liberal.

SURABHI.

127. The same paper says that it is said that Mr. Justice Cunningham is the writer of the protest against Sir Auckland Colvin's article in the *Pioneer*. The public very well knows Mr. Justice Cunningham, who has shewn his hostility towards natives by attacking the Calcutta Municipality, and by his remarks at the time of the hearing of the Dacca students' case.

SURABHI.

128. The same paper says that, owing to the partiality of Government, many passed students of the Indian Engineering Colleges had been suffering very much for want of employment. At the request of Government, the Secretary of State has sanctioned some additional posts for the benefit of the passed students of the Indian Engineering Colleges; but the number of these posts is very small. Arrangements should be made for the admission of a larger number of natives into the Engineering Department.

SURABHI.

129. The same paper says that Lord Ripon has said in his farewell speech in Bombay that technical education is essentially necessary for India, and that Government should pay particular attention to the matter. His Lordship believes that Lord Dufferin will pay particular attention to the subject. The writer hopes that His Excellency will fulfil Lord Ripon's expectations. Lord Ripon has given proof of his sincere good-will towards India by requesting his successor on the eve of his departure to make a further reduction of the salt duties. With reference to Lord Ripon's request to native editors that they will discharge their duties wisely and honestly, the writer says that native papers never make false accusations against Anglo-Indians and Government. It is true that these papers sometimes severely condemn Government and Anglo-Indians, but their actions deserve still severer condemnation. The writer says that, if India is ruled by England according to the high ideal proclaimed by Lord Ripon in the conclusion of his farewell speech, Indians will more and more advance in the path of progress and become more and more attached to British rule.

SURABHI.

130. The same paper enumerates the following good measures of Lord Ripon in addition to those mentioned in preceding issues:—(1) The encouragement of native manufactures by Government by the purchase of articles manufactured by natives for the use of the army, &c. (2) The rule that legislative measures shall be published for public criticism before enactment. (3) The system of appointment to clerkships under the Government of India by competitive examination. (4) Creation of a number of posts for the passed students of the Indian Engineering Colleges. (5) Admission of natives into the Opium Department. (6) Reduction of postage from two pice to one pice on small newspapers.

SURABHI.

SURABHI,
Dec 30th, 1884.

131. Some Mussulman students of Midnapore complain in the same paper that the schools are not now closed on the occasion of the Mussulman religious festivals. In reply to those who say that it is not necessary to close the schools, and that it is only necessary to grant leave to the Mussulman students on those occasions, the correspondents say that by that arrangement the Mussulman students will lose the lessons taught on those days. They hope that the Director of Public Instruction will direct the schools to be closed for three days during the Mohurram; for one day on the occasion of the Akherichaharsambah; for one day on the occasion of the Fatehadoyajdane; for one day on the occasion of the Id; for two days on the occasion of the Bakrid, and for one day on the occasion of the Sabebarat.

SURABHI,

132. Another correspondent of the same paper protests against Baboo Brahma Mohun Mullick's proposal to remove the office of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, from its present site to a room in his own house.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 30th, 1884.

133. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 30th December, condemns those who accuse Lord Ripon of weakness in not having passed the Ilbert Bill as it was originally proposed. But these men, if they consider carefully, will come to the conclusion that Lord Ripon has done a great service to India by introducing that measure. He has supplied one of the greatest wants of India, and apart from all his other benevolent measures, the Ilbert Bill alone will make his name famous in history. It cannot be admitted that the Ilbert Bill produced race-hatred. The English always hated the natives. They kept their hatred concealed, but the Ilbert Bill brought it to light. The result of the introduction of that Bill is a hundred times more beneficial than the Bill itself. If the Bill had been passed, only a few natives would have got criminal jurisdiction over Europeans. But the *Concordat* has united the native races of India in a bond of mutual sympathy.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

134. The same paper says that the *Pioneer* makes extracts from the native papers and argues that these papers have become very naughty, and therefore they should be gagged. The native papers, it is certain, sometimes lose their temper and use irritating words, but they use them only when goaded by oppression to that course. If any paper is to be gagged, the *Pioneer* should be gagged first of all. It is the interest of the native papers to be on good terms with Englishmen. But the *Pioneer* will not allow that. It is for widening the breach between the natives and the Europeans, otherwise why should it abuse the natives for nothing. The *Pioneer* has abused the Commissioners of Calcutta. The newspaper whose writings tend to produce a breach of the peace should be first gagged.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

135. The same paper notices that Baboo Nalinakhya Basu has been elected Chairman, and Baboo Mohendra Nath Pandit has been elected Vice-Chairman, of the Burdwan Municipality. Both these gentlemen were elected Commissioners by the people. It is a good augury that elected Commissioners have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

136. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that the soldiers do infinite mischief on their marches during the cold season. Last year they committed very great oppression on two milk-maids. The carpenters, cartmen, porters, and labourers do not leave their homes when the soldiers come to Burdwan. Trade suffers greatly, and poor people do not get their wages. The writer hopes that the Government will keep the soldiers under strict discipline. On the 26th December 1884, some Sikh soldiers entered

the house of a respectable person. The females fled to the roof of the house and raised a hue and cry. The soldiers could not do any mischief in as much as a large number of men came to the house. The police was informed of the incident. The constables and the Sub-Inspectors kept a strict watch till evening. When the soldiers can do so much mischief in a town like Burdwan, how much more mischief do they do in the mofussil?

137. Baboo Satyabrata Sarma, writing to the same paper, defends Maharani Swarnamayi from the charges brought against her management of the zemindari in the Raniganj sub-division noticed in paragraph 125 of the report for the week ending the 29th December. The writer says that the raiyats have sent a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor. They have in that document not only abused the naib, but also the late Rajib Lochan Rai, Baikantha Baboo, and Sreenath Baboo with whom the raiyats have no direct dealing. They brought a suit against the naib in the criminal court. The suit fell through for no other reason than that it was false. They have indeed memorialized the Government. If they can unite to memorialize, why can they not unite to have the naib punished in court? They know that the memorial sets forth only one side of the question, and they can write whatever they like. The only cause of their annoyance is that their lands will be surveyed. If the naib were not a righteous man they had nothing to fear from the survey. They could have easily enjoyed a larger area of land while paying for a smaller area. If the Maharani is to go to hell for giving an order for the survey it cannot be helped. The standard of measurement is a matter to be proved. The raiyats say that 100 cubits make one bigha, but their word is not valid proof. The raiyats are incensed against the poor naib. The other points touched in the article of the *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 16th December having some bearing upon the case, which is still *sub judice*, the writer does not like to say anything on them.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 30th, 1884.

Maharani Swarnamayi vindicated.

138. The *Prabhāti*, of the 31st December, says that the lamentations of the raiyats of the khas mehals have become very painful. Government should no longer remain indifferent. Last Sunday the tenants of Dhacachar in pergunnah Jalamuta, in Midnapore, held a meeting. They throw the entire blame on the Government. They want that the Tenancy Bill should become law. Government should no longer remain deaf to their lamentations.

PRABHATI,
Dec. 31st, 1884.

The raiyats of the khas mehals.

139. The same paper complains of the many irregularities of the Calcutta South-Eastern State Railway. The train which starts from Calcutta at 1-15 should start at 2-30 at least on Saturdays to enable clerks, school-masters, and others to go home on that day. The time-tables should be framed according to the requirements of passengers. The rules fixed for the starting of trains are not followed.

PRABHATI.

The Calcutta South-Eastern State Railway.

140. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 31st December, remarks that Government should not appoint District or Sub-Divisional officers as Municipal Commissioners, inasmuch as this is likely to lead to unpleasant friction in many instances. An instance illustrative of the above remark has recently occurred in Kishnagore, where the District Magistrate, Mr. Larminie, who has been appointed a Municipal Commissioner, has refused to sit on the Municipal Board unless he is appointed the Chairman of the local municipality.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 31st, 1884.

Municipal elections.

141. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 1st January 1885, advises Lord Dufferin not to depend upon the advice of his Councillors, but to depend upon his own judgment. Even Lord Bentinck admitted that he derived more benefit from other sources than from his Councillors, who were all able men.

URDU GUIDE,
Jan. 1st, 1885.

Lord Dufferin.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 2nd, 1885.

142. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 2nd January, expresses his regret that Bengalis have adopted European dress. The writer says that this paper made the same remark on the day the first Bengali came back from England in hat and coat. The native public has often condemned this dress, but those that are fond of using it are obstinate.

The dress question.

PRABHATI,
Jan. 2nd, 1885.

143. The *Prabhātī*, of the 2nd January 1885, says that Lord Dufferin made some friendly remarks on the subject of the dress of Bengalis, which were not intended for the public, and so the writer refrained from making any observations on those remarks. But at present they have been made public, and he does not think there is any harm in saying a few words about them. The writer is not for European dress, but he feels the necessity for a national dress for Bengalis. The writer would be glad if the pantaloons, chapkan and choga can be used as national dress. The Bengalis who have returned from England can have no objection to this dress.

The dress question.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 3rd, 1885.

144. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 3rd January, says that public opinion is becoming stronger and stronger every day. The constitution of Government should be such as to suit the aspirations of the people. The constitution of the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils is not suited to the times. It should be reformed. Natives are indeed made members of these Councils, but their number is so small that it serves simply as a blind to the people.

The reform of the legislative councils.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd January 1885.